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BOSTON RECORDER.

PUBLISHED BY NATHANIEL WILLIS, NO. 3, SUFFOLK BUILDINGS, CONGRESS-STREET, BOSTON.

Vol. II.

MISSIONARY DEPARTMENT.

of the Prudential Committee
American Board of Com
mers for Foreign Missions.

[Continued from page 204.]

American Aborigines. A mission is now to be devoted to our home. The general plan of the Committee for civilizing the pagan tribes of Indians, has been fully submitted; and at the last anniversary preparatory to an establishment in the Cherokee nation were reported, that those measures have been adopted in a highly gratifying

number, a year ago, our missionary Cyrus Kingsbury, made his appearance in the Cherokee nation. Early in October, a general council of the Cherokees and Creeks, & laid the object of his mission, a principal chief took charge by the hand, and said: "We are glad to see you will have the schools established, and hope they will be of great advantage to the nation." Another of the Indians appointed to go with Mr. Kingsbury selected a suitable place for an es

by these favorable dispositions, may immediately applied himself to the requisite arrangements. A Scotchman, who had resided among them for some years, advised him to be well adapted to his service on what were considered reasonable terms; and your agent did not hesitate to authorize him to make the purchase.

It is to form the young Indians of civilized life, as well as to them the knowledge of what is necessary to take them into associations, and place them under the direction and influence of others. As they thus constitute a school, but a great family, means will be provided for their support and for the payment of their expenses.

The Committee, indeed, have a strong and animating persuasion, that the time has come for a great and vigorous effort for bringing up, in part, the long and heavy arrears of our country to those poor and diminished tribes of our fellow beings, whose fathers once called their own the widely extended territories, over which our prosperous dwellings are now spread, and continually spreading. And they cherish the hope, that all classes of the community will feel the generous impulse, and give, with sacred emulation, their hearts and hands to the benevolent work.

Besides the Cherokees, Choctaws, Chickasaws, and Creeks, there are other tribes of pagan and savage aborigines; some in different states and territories on this side of the Mississippi, and many more in the vastly extensive wilds beyond. While, therefore, the counsels and labors and funds of this Board are bestowed upon the four specified nations, and they are regarded as especially our field; there is yet ample room for the benevolent exertions of other societies. And if different societies occupy different fields, unpleasant interferences and collisions may be avoided, and all may co-operate in the great and good work, with harmony of feeling, and with the fairest prospects of success.

Foreign Mission School. The Agency appointed at the last anniversary, for the purpose of forming a plan for establishing and conducting a school for the education of heathen youth in this country, lost no time in attending to the important business; and it has been the cheerful endeavor of the Prudential Committee to render them every facility and aid in their power. On the 29th of October the Agency agreed upon a constitution for the proposed school,—fixed upon a plan for its establishment,—nominated a preceptor or principal,—and appointed a visiting committee, and a committee to make the necessary contracts for the purchase of land for the use of the institution. On 12th November these documents were approved and ratified by the Prudential Committee; and the official commissions were given, and the requisite appropriations were made. The Committee also authorized the publication by the Agency of a "Narrative of five years from the Sandwich Islands," under the patronage of the Board, for the information and exhortation of the Christian public.

Shortly afterwards, lands and buildings for the institution were purchased in Cornwall, (Conn.) and measures were put forward to get it into operation as soon as it could well be done. As the Rev. Joseph Harvey, who was first elected principal of the school, was induced by a change of circumstances to decline the appointment, the Rev. Herman Daggett was afterwards duly appointed to the office: and as his engagements would not admit of his assuming the office under several months, Mr. Edwin W. Dwight was designated to take charge of the school in the intervening time. The school was commenced under the instruction of Mr. Dwight about the first of May; the number of pupils is twelve; and the

volent attention. Such information has been received, as strongly impresses the belief, that establishments similar to the one now reported, would be very acceptable to the Choctaws, Chickasaws and Creeks. Indeed, an ardent desire has been expressed by chiefs of these several tribes, and by government agents in them, that schools might be established among them. And it is peculiarly gratifying, that your Committee have it in their power to state, that the general government regards this design with highly propitious dispositions; that the officers of government are particularly desirous, that the instruction of the four nations now named should go on at the same time; and that official assurance has been given, "that the same patronage will be extended to any establishment made within those nations for the objects stated, as have been given to the establishment for similar purposes, made under the direction of Mr. Kingsbury in the Cherokee nation. "The limited appropriations," adds the Secretary at War, "The limited appropriations for the Indian department will, for the present, preclude the executive government from extending a more liberal patronage to the Board in their laudable efforts for the accomplishment of objects so very desirable."

For the liberal patronage which the executive government has extended and engaged to extend, and the favorable dispositions which the officers and agents of the government have, in the kindest manner, testified towards the objects of the Board, your Committee beg to express, in behalf of the Board and its numerous co-adjutors and friends, the most sincere thanks, and to invoke the most substantial blessings. They devoutly hail these gratifying indications as eminently auspicious tokens; and under a deep and grateful impression, they have placed on record the solemn resolve, that they "will take and perseveringly pursue measures for the establishment of missionary stations and schools in the Choctaw, Chickasaw, and Creek nations, as soon and as fast as Providence shall open the way and supply the means;" and measures in pursuance of this resolve are now in progress.

The Committee, indeed, have a strong and animating persuasion, that the time has come for a great and vigorous effort for bringing up, in part, the long and heavy arrears of our country to those poor and diminished tribes of our fellow beings, whose fathers once called their own the widely extended territories, over which our prosperous dwellings are now spread, and continually spreading. And they cherish the hope, that all classes of the community will feel the generous impulse, and give, with sacred emulation, their hearts and hands to the benevolent work.

Besides those now named, there are two others, who hold themselves engaged and ready for the service. About nine months ago a letter was received by the Corresponding Secretary from the Rev. Ard Hoyt, then pastor of a church in Wilkes-Barre, Pennsylvania, in which he expressed himself as follows: "With diffidence and trembling I write to you on a subject, which for some months past has pressed on my mind with great weight, viz. offering myself and family to go on a mission to some of the heathen tribes on our frontier. Attending to your plan for evangelizing these tribes, I thought I could see it perfectly practicable; and was led to believe that a divine blessing would attend the undertaking, if American Christians would enter into the spirit of this plan, and prosecute it upon that large scale, and with that benevolence and perseverance, which the magnitude of the work calls for. My mind was expanded, my heart was enlarged, and imagination painted these now savage tribes, 'English in their language, civilized in their manners, and Christian in their religion.' I then said, Who will go?—and for my life could not help repeating in the language of the prophet, 'Here am I; send me.' Since that time, waking or sleeping, my mind has been on this subject more than any other, and frequently to the exclusion of all other care and thought."—After repeatedly seeking divine direction, I have concluded, dear Sir, to write to you, and through you to the Prudential Committee, if you should see cause to lay the subject before them."—"I am now forty-six years old."—We have three children, (one son and two daughters,) who are the hopeful subjects of renewing grace, and who had manifested strong desires to be sent to the heathen, before there was any thought of my going. The youngest of the three has passed her eighteenth year. The son is now a member of Princeton College in the junior class. There is also a young man twenty-five years old, of approved talents and piety, who has been for sometime a member of my family, studying under the patronage of a benevolent society, for the express purpose of being prepared to go to the heathen. Should my family be accepted, he will be pleased to go with us."

This interesting communication demanded attention; and what was deemed a suitable course of proceeding was suggested. Mr. Hoyt submitted his case to ecclesiastical advisement; was regularly

accounts which your Committee have received of their deportment and progress are highly satisfactory.

As a particular account of this seminary, styled in its constitution, *The Foreign Mission School*, is expected from the school agency, it would be superfluous to go into minute details, or to dilate on the subject in the present Report.

Your Committee, however, cannot dismiss this topic without stating, that, from extensive information and various evidence, it appears, that the school is regarded, in all parts of our country, with particular favor and a very lively interest. By this Board it will ever be fostered with parental care. Designed, as it is, to fit young persons who come to this favored

land, from amidst the darkness and corruption and miseries of paganism, to be sent back to their respective nations with the blessings of civilized and Christianized society; with the useful sciences and arts; with the purifying light of salvation; with the elevating hopes of immortality; the relative importance and eventual utility of this infant seminary can hardly be too highly estimated. May abundant grace, from Him in whom all fulness dwells, make it a living fountain, whose pure and fertilizing streams shall cause many a wilderness and solitary place to be glad, and many a desert to rejoice and blossom as the rose.

New Missionaries. Our Missionaries at Bombay, in Ceylon, and in the Cherokee nation, all express an earnest desire that more laborers may be sent out to help them in their great work. Not only, indeed, is it evidently of high importance, that the several stations already occupied should be strengthened; but other fields are opening with inviting prospects and with urgent claims, and the harvest truly is plenteous. It must therefore rejoice the hearts and excite the gratitude of all the friends of the cause to know, that new laborers are coming forward to the holy and momentous work.

[Here follows an account of the ordination of the Missionaries, on the 3d Sept. last, as published in the Recorder.]

Of the missionaries thus solemnly separated to the work, Messrs. Graves and Nichols are destined for India, to strengthen our stations there, and are expected to take their departure in two or three weeks. Mr. Bottrick is soon to be sent to one of the Indian tribes in the southwestern part of our country. Mr. Swift holds himself in readiness for the Eastern and Western service, to be sent forth as soon as certain particular contingencies will enable your Committee finally to decide on his destination. And Mr. Parsons is intended to be employed for some time, as an agent for promoting the objects of the Board at home; and afterwards to be sent forth to any field, to which Divine Providence may direct.

Besides those now named, there are two others, who hold themselves engaged and ready for the service. About nine months ago a letter was received by the Corresponding Secretary from the Rev. Ard Hoyt, then pastor of a church in Wilkes-Barre, Pennsylvania, in which he expressed himself as follows: "With diffidence and trembling I write to you on a subject, which for some months past has pressed on my mind with great weight, viz. offering myself and family to go on a mission to some of the heathen tribes on our frontier. Attending to your plan for evangelizing these tribes, I thought I could see it perfectly practicable; and was led to believe that a divine blessing would attend the undertaking, if American Christians would enter into the spirit of this plan, and prosecute it upon that large scale, and with that benevolence and perseverance, which the magnitude of the work calls for. My mind was expanded, my heart was enlarged, and imagination painted these now savage tribes, 'English in their language, civilized in their manners, and Christian in their religion.' I then said, Who will go?—and for my life could not help repeating in the language of the prophet, 'Here am I; send me.'

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This interesting communication demanded attention; and what was deemed a suitable course of proceeding was suggested. Mr. Hoyt submitted his case to ecclesiastical advisement; was regularly

Price, \$3.00 in 6 months, or
\$2.50 in advance.

to its advancement, as the munificent donation of its most opulent benefactor, or the arduous labors of its most important functionary. With this sentiment, it is devoutly to be wished that the whole Christian community may be inspired.

Though in the course of the last year many new associations have been formed, and many new contributors have come forward, and the amount of contributions and donations has been more than double that of any former year; yet there is need, most urgent need of increased activity, of more enlarged liberality, of greatly multiplied numbers, of vastly augmented funds. If the income of the Board has increased, so also has the expenditure. Our expenses the last year for missionaries, schools, and translations at Bombay and Ceylon, amount to almost eleven thousand dollars; those for the various purposes of the Cherokee establishment, to almost two thousand and six hundred; those for the foreign mission school at Cornwall, to about five thousand; and those of various contingencies to about seventeen hundred: making a total of somewhat more than twenty thousand dollars. This augmented expenditure, considering the objects to which it has been applied, will be matter of devout joy and thankfulness to all, who, with singleness of heart, seek the enlargement of the Redeemer's kingdom and the best interests of mankind. It has been applied for the support of eight preachers of the Gospel to the heathen,—for the employment of as many teachers of schools in heathen lands,—for the instruction directly of four or five hundred youth and children, heathen and Jewish,—for the founding of establishments, designed for the unlimited benefit of heathen nations, and to raise them from their vanities unto the living God, and to immortal glory.

Must not the expenditure of the ensuing year be much greater? Is it not desirable that it should be?

It is calculated, indeed, that the foreign mission school and the Cherokee establishment will henceforth do much for their own maintenance; though they will still require, from year to year, very considerable aid. But to the eight missionaries, already dependent on the Board for support, six or seven more are now to be added; other establishments, similar to that in the Cherokee nation, are to be founded; other schools are to be established in India; and in the printing and distributing of the Scriptures and other books advances must be made, attended with proportionably increased expense.

In this prospective view there is nothing to appal or to dismay, but every thing to animate and to incite. The work must advance; and the means will be supplied. The cause is God's; the silver and the gold are His; and the hearts and the hands of men are in His power. His word of promise also is ample and sure. Yet the plan of his sovereign wisdom connects with his all-powerful grace the otherwise inefficient exertions of men; and makes it the high duty and privilege of his friends, in their various places and relations, to unite their hearts with His, and to be active co-workers with Him.

Here then is ample warrant, encouragement, and scope for both associated and individual effort for the advancement of the best of objects; for the exertion of that sacred influence which peculiarly belongs to the ministers of Christ; for the exercise of that fervent love to the Saviour and his cause, which so often displays itself as his brightest image on earth, and of which so many precious memorials are borne upon his heart; and for the activity and liberality of all, who would wish to have it appear in the final, revealing day, that they have done something for the spread of his great salvation. And your Committee are persuaded that, when the Christian public shall be made acquainted with what has been done, and given distinctly to understand, that augmented funds are urgently needed, for the support of missions and schools already established, for the establishment of others, and for carrying forward the interesting work of translating, printing, and distributing the Word of life, an animated activity and liberality will be displayed.

If, during the last

RECORDER.

SATURDAY, DECEMBER 16, 1817.

can--rather, we should say, torture himself, in this way for an hour or two, and then answer the question, Did ever a country run the down hill road faster than ours. Other questions he may raise for himself.

Worthy of Imitation.

The following Preachment of a Grand Jury in Maryland is copied from the Hagerstown paper:

The Grand Inquest for the body of Washington county, unanimously do present as a grievance, the annual practice of publick horse racing in the vicinity of Hagerstown. Although the Jurors aforesaid are aware that horse racing, in itself, is not a direct violation of any laws now existing in the state; yet they know with regret, that it has a leading tendency to corrupt the morals of the youth of the country, and is almost invariably accompanied with a great variety of direct breaches of known laws, such as gambling, profane swearing, drunkenness, and a long list of enormities which none but those who frequent such scenes of dissipation, are able to enumerate. The Jurors aforesaid do therefore, most earnestly hope that the peaceable and orderly citizens of the country, will by all justifiable means, discontinue the pernicious practice above alluded to, and thereby contribute to the peace and good order of society, and the prevention of a large amount of wickedness and crime.

DAVID SCENEY, Foreman.

November Term, 1817.

Worthy of Censure!

Baltimore, Dec. 5.—The General Assembly convened on Monday last. The act to suppress Duelling, requiring that the members should make oath not to be concerned in any duel, they refused to take it, as being a qualification not prescribed by the Constitution; and being fortified in this opinion by that of Luther Martin, Esq. they have proceeded to business without taking it. Law makers are thus law-breakers.

To Readers and Correspondents.

Our next Recorder, No. 52, completes the Second Volume. Those gentlemen who wish to commence with the next volume, will please to inform us immediately. Many were disappointed of receiving the papers of January last, by not giving timely notice.

A gentleman desirous of obtaining the First and Second Volumes of the Recounts, complete, has requested us to offer eight dollars for the two, to any person who is willing to part with them.

The Report which occupies our first page, will be found very interesting to every friend of missions. The Report of the Agents of the Foreign Mission School will be given next week. The inexpediency of dividing these articles between the two volumes, is the reason for giving them so much room.

In the last page of this paper will be found some interesting Letters from the American Baptist Missionaries at Rangoon. We have received a copy of the Circular Letter to the Baptist Churches on the subject of Foreign Missions, and the Address delivered at the Meeting of the Baptist Sabbath Schools in Boston; both of which we are reluctantly obliged to omit for want of room. We wish the spirit they breathe might pervade all the churches of that denomination. We are glad Christians of different names "see eye to eye" on subjects of such primary importance, as the conversion of the heathen to the faith of Jesus, by means of missions, and the education of the children of the poor, by means of Sabbath Schools. May the harmony of their views on these points extend to every point that has hitherto proved a "stone of stumbling, and a rock of offence, to the eccomies of the cross."

The unfounded story of the murder of a Miss Patten, the Editor of the Portland Argus was "copied into the Argus from the Washington Whig, printed at Bridgton, West New-Jersey." It now rests with the Whig to clear its character by bringing the author to light.

JOURNAL OF CONGRESS.

Wednesday, Dec. 3.—The Senate passed a bill this day, for admission of the State of Mississippi, into the Union. Sent to the House. The House were principally occupied, this day, in referring the several subjects of the Message, to select and ordinary committees. That part which relates to our foreign affairs, was committed to a special Committee, with instructions to inquire into the expediency of adopting some new provisions for insuring to the American colonies of Spain a just observance of impartial neutrality.

Thursday Dec. 4.—No particular business was transacted in the Senate, this day. In the House the usual Standing and other Committees were organized, in the following manner, viz.

Committee of Ways and Means—Messrs. Lowndes, Smith of Md., Burwell, Pitkin, Abbott, Sergeant and Trimble.

Of Elections—Messrs. Taylor, Tyler, Merrill, Shaw, Boss, Whitman and Strong.

Of Commerce and Manufactures—Messrs. Newton, Seybert, Mosely, Irving, M'Lane, Crawford and Kinsley.

Of Claims—Messrs. Williams of N. C., Rich, Bateman, M'Coy, Huntington, Schuyler and Walker of Ky.

Of the District of Columbia—Messrs. Herbert, Miller, Peter, Boden, Strother, Claiborne & Cobb.

On the Public Lands—Messrs. Robertson of Lou. Anderson of Ky., Mercer, Campbell, Hendricks, Terry and Marr.

On the Post Office and Post Roads—Messrs. Ingham, Blount, Barber, of Ohio, Townsend, Nelson of Mass., Colston and Terrell.

On Pensions and Revolutionary Claims—Messrs. Riles, Wilkin, Ruggles, W. P. Maclay, Sherwood, Elliott and Owen.

On Public Expenditure—Messrs. Desha, Anderson of Pa., Garnett, Cushman, Culbreth, Hunter and Holmes of Con.

On the Judiciary—Messrs. Nelson, of Va., Hopkinson, Spencer, Edwards, Beecher, Livermore and Hale.

On Accounts—Messrs. Little, Bennet and Allen, of Mass.

Of Retired and unfinished Business—Messrs. Savage, Whiteside and Westerlo.

On Private Land Claims—Messrs. Herrick, Hester, Findall, Hogg and Tompkins.

Committees of investigation into expenditures, &c.

For the Department of State—Messrs. Forsyth, Hasbruck and Scudder.

For the Treasury—Messrs. Lowndes, Allen, of Va. and Marchand.

For the Department of War—Messrs. Johnson, of Ky., Tucker of S. C. and Harkimer.

For the Navy Department—Messrs. Pleasant, Storts and Sampson.

For the General Post Office—Messrs. Ingham, Hubbard and Huntingdon.

For the Public Buildings—Messrs. Tucker of Va., Drake and Orr.

On so much of the President's Message as relates to Foreign Affairs—Messrs. Forsyth, Holmes of Mass., Barbour of Va., Robertson of Lou., Porter, Orr and Goodwyn.

On Military Affairs—Messrs. Johnson, of Ky., Bloomfield, Reed, T. M. Nelson, Nesbit, Forney and Gage.

On the Militia—Messrs. Harrison, Smyth of Va., Quarles, Williams, of Con., Jones, Linn and Morton.

On Naval Affairs—Messrs. Pleasant, Silsbee, Wendorff, Parrott, Ringgold, Savage & Schuyler.

On Indian Affairs—Messrs. Southward, Williams of N. Y., Murry, Slocumb, Butler, Richards and Tarr.

Facts are worthy of frequent repetition.

1810, were distilled in this country 15,000 gallons arrd. at spirits: all which were except 133,852 gallons. In about 8,000,000 gallons of rum and distilled liquors were imported—added to what was manufactured 33,365,529 gallons for our home in a single year! There were then in this country, men, women, slaves. Let any man take his pen and calculate from these data for himself, how much was drank—how much money was expended—how long a time it took to purchase up the whole world, at which the United States purchased. Let him amuse himself, if he

On Internal Improvement—Messrs. Tucker, of Va., Talmadge, Ingham, Stora, Claggett, Robert-son of Ky. and Lewis.

Respecting Amelia Island—Messrs. Middleton, Smith, Upham, Sawyer, Ball, Mumford and Cook.

On Public Buildings—Messrs. Paris, Bassett, Bellinger, Taylor, Forsyth, Crafts and Folger.

Respecting the surviving Revolutionary Patriots—Messrs. Bloomfield, Reed, Stuart, Rhea, Smith of Md., Wallace and Hall.

A motion was made, for establishing, by law, the commutation, into money, of the Military Bounty Lands. The resolution from the Senate, for admitting the state of Mississippi into the Union, was read a first and second time, and referred to a committee of the whole house.

Horns, Dec. 5.

Spanish American Affairs.

On motion of Mr. Robertson, of Louisiana, as amended on the suggestion of Mr. Forsyth, of G. the following resolution was adopted:—

Resolved, That the President of the United States be requested to lay before the House of Representatives such information as he may possess, relative to the independence and political condition of the provinces of Spanish America, the promulgation of which in his opinion will not be incompatible with the public interest.

The Resolution was agreed to nem. con. and two members were requested to wait on the President with it.

A Committee was appointed to report on the laws respecting the Mint Establishment.

The Rev. Mr. Allison, after two unsuccessful ballottings, was elected Chaplain of the House.

A Statement of the Receipts and Expenditures of the Government, in 1816, was made by the Secretary of the Treasury.

On motion of Mr. Strong, the clerk was directed, to furnish the members with such newspapers as they may choose, not exceeding in amount the price of three daily papers.

The usual hour to which the House is daily adjourned is 12 o'clock, to give time to the Committees to mature business. Adj. to Monday.

Amelia Island and Spanish Patriots.

House, Dec. 8.—Mr. Rhea offered for consideration the following resolution:

Resolved, That the President be requested to lay before the House of Representatives any information he may possess, and think proper to communicate, relative to the proceedings of certain persons who took possession of Amelia island, at the mouth of St. Mary's river, near the boundary of the State of Georgia, in the summer of the present year, and made an establishment there; and also any information he hath, and may think proper to communicate, relative to an establishment made, at an earlier period, by persons of the same description, in the Gulf of Mexico, at the place called Galveston, within the limits of the United States, as we contend, under the cession of Louisiana.

The question was taken on the resolution, and decided in the affirmative, without a division; and a committee ordered to be appointed to wait on the President therewith.

Tuesday, Dec. 9.—Up to 1 o'clock, P. M. Mr. Lowndes reported a bill, relating to the Revenue, which was twice read, and ordered to be printed. On motion of Mr. Johnson two resolutions were offered, one in favor of the Widows and Orphans of the late War, and the other in favor of the disbanded Officers, by bestowing upon them bounties in land for their services. Mr. Johnson went into an explanation of his objects, and the grounds on which he thought it his duty to bring before the house those resolutions, and other resolutions to establish a corps of invalids, and to establish and to form an equivalent for pay for the brevet rank taken away from officers—and in case these objects were effected to reduce the peace establishment to 8000.

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POETRY.

Communicated for the Record.

WINTER.—BY M. B. PERKINS.

December's dark and chilling form,
Strides o'er the bleak and frosty moor,
Wrapt in the mantle of the storm,
Howls at the shivering peasant's door.
On woodland glen, and faded field,
He courses on the whirlwind's wing,
Spreads o'er the lakes his icy shield,
And smiles to hear his tempests sing.
The sunbeams cheering, grateful boon,
Are veild in winter's icy shroud,
The orb of sable night's pale noon,
Is shaded by the moving cloud.
Now bending o'er his feeble fire,
The peasant hears the drifting storm,
In deep and hollow gusts expire,
And strives his little charge to warm.
What though no dome swells o'er his head,
Nor princely banquets form his fare,
Nor rich perfumes their fragrance shed,
Yet health and calm contentment's there.
Now science by her evening fire,
Brightens with intellectual light,
While poetry attunes her lyre
To cheer the gloom of winter's night.
Securely listening to the roar
Of winter's elemental reign,
Oh ! let us not forget the poor,
Or hear the suppliant's prayer in vain.
See charity in azure dress,
Smile on the bosom that's freely giv'n,
These off' rings of the feeling breast
Will meet a sure reward in heaven.
Bridgewater, Dec. 1817.

MISCELLANY.

AMERICAN BAPTIST MISSION AT RANGOON.

From the American Baptist Magazine. We give the following extracts from a letter addressed by our excellent sister Judson at Rangoon, to her parents at Bradford, Mass. Although accounts from that mission of a later date have been published, we deem the following too interesting to be omitted.

MRS. JUDSON TO HER PARENTS.

Rangoon, June 3, 1816.

"A few days after the death of our little boy, her Highness, the Viceroy's wife visited us with a numerous retinue. She really appeared to sympathise with us in our affliction, and requested Mr. Judson not to let it too much affect his health, which was already very feeble. Sometime after her visit, she invited us to go out into the country with her for the benefit of our healths, and that our minds, as she expressed it, might be relieved from their distress. We consented, and she sent us an elephant, with a howdak upon it for our conveyance. We went three or four miles through the woods ; sometimes the small trees were so near together, that our way was impassable, but by the elephant's breaking them down, which he did with the greatest ease at the word of his driver.—The scene was truly interesting. Picture to yourselves, my dear parents, thirty men with guns and spears, and red caps on their heads, which partly covered their shoulders, then a huge elephant caparisoned with a gilt howdak, which contained a tall, genteel female, richly dressed in red and white silk. We had the honor of riding next to her ladyship ; after us, three or four elephants, with her son, and some of the members of government. Two or three hundred followers, male and female, concluded the procession. Our ride terminated in the centre of a beautiful garden of the Viceroy's. I say beautiful, because it was entirely the work of nature—art had no hand in it. It was full of a variety of fruit trees, growing wild and luxuriant. The noble banyan formed a delightful shade, under which our mats were spread, and we seated ourselves to enjoy the scenery around us. Nothing could exceed the endeavors of the Viceroy's wife to make our excursion agreeable—she gathered fruit and pared it ; culled flowers, and knotted them, and presented them with her own hands, which was a mark of her condescension. At dinner, she had her table spread by ours, nor did she refuse to partake of whatever we presented her. We returned in the evening, fatigued with riding on the elephant, delighted with the view of the country and the hospitality of the Burmans, and dejected and depressed with their superstition and idolatry—their darkness and ignorance of the true God. Though we have never said any thing to the Viceroy's family on the subject of religion, yet they perceive a great difference between us and the other foreigners who occasionally visit them. Mr. Judson seldom goes to the government house, as it is much easier for me to have access to her ladyship than for him to do business with the Viceroy. She treats me with great familiarity, but I am generally reserved and serious in her presence, yet manifest a tender concern for her welfare, with which she is much pleased. I do not yet despair of finding some opportunity to introduce the subject of religion to her in such a way as may not appear intrusive or disgusting. Were I to appear before her in the character of a teacher, she would think me far beneath her notice, and perhaps forbid my approaching her again ; therefore, I think it the most judicious to convince her by my conduct that I am really different from other females who surround her, and so far gain her confidence and affection that I can gradually introduce the subject without her perceiving my object.

In regard to living, we are much more comfortable than formerly. We have had bread for several months, & have just begun to make butter. Effectual measures have lately been taken to destroy those bands of robbers which so much disturbed our peace. Most of them have been taken and executed, so that we are now greatly relieved from our fears, and live much more quiet than formerly. The country seems at present quiet, and things go on with much regularity. But how long things will continue in this state is uncertain. In trials and afflictions, in peace and prosperi-

ty, our only hope is in God, who has ever been our confidence."

"July 18. My Dear Parents, I again take my pen to address you—must again tell you of trials and afflictions, which have more or less been our lot from our first engaging in the mission. Mr. Judson had written, and, contrary to Burman custom, appeared without a present. She was in an inner room with the viceroy, when I presented the petition ; and after hearing it read, she looked at the viceroy, and said it should be granted. She called her secretary, directed him to write an official order, and have it regularly passed, through all the offices, and impressed with the royal stamp. I was determined not to leave him in Burman, and in that way he was able to continue his studies. But now the state of his nerves is such that he is entirely unable to study or attend to anything. It has been coming on gradually for four months, and it is now three since he laid aside study altogether. For sometime after his eyes were effected, I read to him in Burman, and in that way he was able to continue his studies. But now the state of his nerves is such that he cannot even hear me read. His digestive powers are so weak, that he is unable to take any nourishment excepting rice and vegetables. We are seriously contemplating a voyage to Bengal, hoping that the sea air, or some medical assistance, may be beneficial. We cannot comprehend the design of Providence in these things. If we go to Bengal, the mission must at least be given up for a time, as there is no one to continue here. Whether we shall ever be able to return or not, is uncertain. We had fondly hoped that by the time the language was acquired, a wide and effectual door would be opened for the preaching of the gospel among this people. But now our hopes are blasted, and our brightest prospects darkened. And now, my dear parents, I think I hear you say, Are you not discouraged, yet ? Is it not best entirely to abandon your object, and come home to America, and settle down in peace and quiet ? No ! by no means. We will still intercede with our heavenly Father, not only to return us to this mission, but make this affliction tend greatly to its advancement. Or if we may not be permitted to return, we will beg and plead with others to come, and go on with the mission. We will tell them it is possible for missionary families to live in Burmah without molestation. We will tell them what our eyes have seen, and what our ears have heard, of the horrid idolatry of this people, and how much they need the commiseration of the Christian world. We will do more.—We will return to Burmah with them and spend the remainder of our days, though deprived of health and strength, in assisting them to acquire the language and encouraging them in their arduous work. No, my dear parents, our hearts are fixed on this mission, and with grace assisting us, we shall relinquish it only with our lives."

"Nov. 14. Sorrow may endure for a night, but joy cometh in the morning."—Yes, my dear parents, we can write of mercies as well as of afflictions. The dark cloud which hung over us when I last wrote, is dissipated ; and the sun of prosperity, made more brilliant by contrast, once more shines upon us. We are still in Rangoon, and our prospects brighter than ever. A few days after my last date, a pious Capt. from Bengal offered us a passage free of expense to Calcutta. This circumstance determined us on going, as Mr. Judson's health continued to decline, and we made preparations accordingly.—The Capt. who resided with us during his stay in Rangoon, suggested the idea of Mr. Judson's taking exercise on horseback every morning with him, and for this purpose procured a horse. This exercise was at first painful, but by persevering in it, and adopting a more generous diet, he found that he was not growing worse as he had been for the three last months. Still, however, his disorder appeared obstinate, and urged the necessity of a voyage to sea.—We had got every thing in readiness, even an order from the Viceroy, without which no female can leave the country, when we received the joyful intelligence that Mr. Hough and family had arrived in Bengal, and would soon join us in Rangoon. I immediately gave up the idea of going, tho' we still thought it necessary for Mr. Judson to go. The vessel, however, in which we were to sail, was detained much longer than we expected ; during this time, we thought the distressing pains in Mr. Judson's head less frequent, and by persevering in his course of exercise and change of diet, we began to hope he might be restored to health without going to sea, and relinquished the voyage altogether. His health is now much better, though he is not able to study so close as formerly. He has purchased him a horse, on which he rides every morning before sunrise. We had the happiness of welcoming Mr. Hough and family to the mission-house, on the 15th of Oct. After being here three years alone, you will readily imagine that we highly enjoy the society of these dear Christian friends. And now we begin to hope the time is drawing near when there will be something in circulation among the Burmans, which will excite inquiry respecting the religion of Jesus. Mr. Judson has had a tract ready for printing for several months, and the missionaries at Serampore have kindly given us a printing-press and types, which have safely arrived. Mr. Hough understands printing, and the carpenters are now busily employed in putting up a room to print in. My time was never so completely occupied as at present. My health is tolerably good, and I feel that I would not change situations with any person on earth. For a month or two past, I have been employed in writing a little catechism for children in the Burman language. It is just completed, and I am teaching it to a few children who are under my care, and who are learning to read. Pray much for us, my dear parents, for we live where satan's seat is. Pray that it may not be in vain that the gospel is brought to this country, and that we, sinful and guilty as we are, may be made instruments of good to this people.

The viceroy's wife has lately been called to Ava ; but the viceroy still remains. I regretted her going, on several accounts.

She had evidently become much attached to me. I had an opportunity of trying the sincerity of her friendship at the time we got our order for going to Bengal. I went to her with a petition which Mr. Judson had written, and, contrary to Burman custom, appeared without a present. She was in an inner room with the viceroy, when I presented the petition ; and after hearing it read, she looked at the viceroy, and said it should be granted. She called her secretary, directed him to write an official order, and have it regularly passed, through all the offices, and impressed with the royal stamp. I was determined not to leave him in Burman, and in that way he was able to continue his studies. But now the state of his nerves is such that he cannot even hear me read. His digestive powers are so weak, that he is unable to take any nourishment excepting rice and vegetables. We are seriously contemplating a voyage to Bengal, hoping that the sea air, or some medical assistance, may be beneficial. We cannot comprehend the design of Providence in these things. If we go to Bengal, the mission must at least be given up for a time, as there is no one to continue here. Whether we shall ever be able to return or not, is uncertain. We had fondly hoped that by the time the language was acquired, a wide and effectual door would be opened for the preaching of the gospel among this people. But now our hopes are blasted, and our brightest prospects darkened. And now, my dear parents, I think I hear you say, Are you not discouraged, yet ? Is it not best entirely to abandon your object, and come home to America, and settle down in peace and quiet ? No ! by no means. We will still intercede with our heavenly Father, not only to return us to this mission, but make this affliction tend greatly to its advancement. Or if we may not be permitted to return, we will beg and plead with others to come, and go on with the mission. We will tell them it is possible for missionary families to live in Burmah without molestation. We will tell them what our eyes have seen, and what our ears have heard, of the horrid idolatry of this people, and how much they need the commiseration of the Christian world. We will do more.—We will return to Burmah with them and spend the remainder of our days, though deprived of health and strength, in assisting them to acquire the language and encouraging them in their arduous work. No, my dear parents, our hearts are fixed on this mission, and with grace assisting us, we shall relinquish it only with our lives."

"Her form and features are regular and well proportioned. Her temper is mild and affectionate. She is much attached to her infant sister, often passes her hand over the mouth* and eyes of the child, in order to ascertain whether it is crying, and soothes its little distresses with all the assiduity and success of a talkative or musical nurse. All objects which she can readily handle, she applies to her lips, and rarely fails of determining their character. If any thing is too large for examination in this way, she makes her fingers the interpreters of its nature and properties, and is seldom mistaken. She will beat apples or other fruit from the tree, and select the best with as much judgment as if she possessed the faculty of sight. She often wanders in the fields, and gathers flowers, to which she is directed by the pleasantness of their odour.—Her sense of smelling is remarkably exquisite, and appears to be an assistant guide with her fingers and lips.

"A gentleman, one day, gave her a small fan. She inquired of her lips what it was ; and on being informed, returned it to the gentleman's pocket. The mother observed, that Julia already possessed one fan ; she probably thought that another would be superfluous.—The gentleman gave the same fan to a neighboring girl, whom Julia was in the habit of visiting.—She went, a few days after, to visit her companion, whose toys she passed under the review of her fingers and lips, and, among other things, the fan, the identity of which she instantly discovered, and again restored to the pocket of the gentleman, who happened to be present.

"She feels and admires mantle piece ornaments, and never breaks or injures the most brittle furniture, even in a strange room.

"She is as obedient as other children in general. The jar of her mother's foot upon the floor effectively prevents the commission of a fault ; but she easily distinguishes the stamping of one of the children from that of her mother, and obeys or not, as she pleases.

"Her parents, as you may well suppose, have not been able to indulge her in dress ; but when she receives articles of clothing, or ornaments as presents, she is highly gratified to find that they resemble in form and fashion, those of her playmate. She has, as you perceive, a spire of female vanity ! At a tea-table, she behaves with more gentility, than many a miss, who has the benefit of eyes, by which to adjust her motions and attitudes.

"In short, this poor girl, in her calamitous state, exhibits so much good-nature, vivacity and intelligence, that I sincerely wish some plan could be devised to furnish her with instruction. The very thought, you will say, is visionary. Perhaps it is ; but the fingers are so expert, that possibly she might be taught by means of letters raised, or in some way rendered susceptible to the touch. Would not Charity and Philosophy be well employed in making this child an object of attention ?

"She might certainly be taught to use a needle skillfully. She has made a vandyke for her cat, a bonnet for her doll, and some other little things of curious workmanship.

"A gentleman once made several experiments with a view to satisfy himself whether she really had the discernment, which she was reported to possess. Among other arts for effecting his object, he pretended to carry away her infant sister. She immediately detected the cheat, by ascertaining that his umbrella remained upon the table. She then went out of the door, and picked the head of a large thistle in full bloom, brought it in, smelling of it as she came, and offered it to the gentleman, apparently as a nosegay. He reached out his hand to receive it ; but instead of giving it, she archly pricked his hand, by way of reproof for his freedom in testing her sagacity."

* Probably to discover whether the mouth be distorted, or there are any tears on the cheek.

MR. JUDSON TO DR. BALDWIN.

Rangoon, Feb. 10, 1817.

Rev. and Dear Sir,—I have just heard

that a person whom we have sometime cal-

culated on, as a letter carrier to Bengal, is

unexpectedly going off in the course of an

hour : Have, therefore, time only to ac-

company the inclosed tracts with a line or two.

We have just begun to circulate these

publications, and are praying that they may

produce some inquiry among the natives.

And here comes a man this moment to

talk about religion. What shall I do ? I

will give him a tract to keep him occupied

a few moments while I finish this. There,

my friend, sit down, and read something

that will carry you to heaven, if you believe

and receive the glorious Saviour therein ex-

hibited.

We are just entering on a small edition

of Matthew, the translation of which I late-

ly commenced. But we are in great want

of men and money.

Our hands are full from morning till night.

I cannot, for my life, translate as fast as brother Hough will print.

He has to do all the hard work in the

printing-office, without a single assist-

ant, and cannot, therefore, apply himself to

the study of the language, as is desirable.

As for me I have not an hour to convers-

with the natives, or go out and make pro-

clamation of the glorious gospel. In re-

gard to money, we have drawn more from

Bengal, than has been remitted from A-

merica ; so that were it not for their truly

brotherly kindness in honoring our bills on credit, we should actually starve.

Moreover, an edition of five thousand of the New

Testament, will cost us nearly five thou-

sand dollars. And what are five thousand

millions of people to us ?

It is tolerably good, and I feel that I

would not change situations with any per-

son on earth.

My health is tolerably good, and I feel that I

would not change situations with any per-

son on earth.

It is tolerably good, and I feel that I

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